

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-  
fourth street.—PLAY.KIDGOLD GARDEN, Broadway.—ABRAHAM A. POORE; OR,  
THE WIDOW WENDS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FRENCH SPY.  
THE BANDIT OF THE BLIND MOUNTAIN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
24th street.—THE SPY OF ST. MARC.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HIGGINS DIODORY  
DOCK.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—  
EUPHROSINE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
SELY.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF  
HEARTS.—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SKIN.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
BRYAN'S MINSTRELS.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—DAVID GAR-  
BRIEL—PATTY HOBBS READER.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 31st av., between 5th and  
6th ave.—FUGITIVE GARDEN CONCERT.TONTINE'S OPERA HOUSE, 311 Bowery.—COMIC  
OPERA.—THE SPY OF ST. MARC.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS.—ABRAHAM A. POORE.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63  
BROADWAY.—SCIENCE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, August 16, 1869.

## MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a  
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can receive the HERALD at the same price it is  
furnished in the city.

## THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will  
in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE  
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,  
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be  
received as above.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 15.

The improvement in the rowing of the Harvard  
crew on the Thames is quite marked.Yesterday the hundredth anniversary of the first  
Napoleon's birthday was celebrated in Paris. The  
city was gay throughout the whole day and evening.The Emperor issued a decree pardoning a number  
of persons accused of press and political offences.  
The French Imperial represented the Emperor at the  
camp at Chalons.The Carlists are cropping up all over Spain. The  
government is considerably perplexed in conse-  
quence. Conflicts between the national troops and  
the revolutionists have occurred at various places  
within the last two days. A general movement on  
the frontier is anticipated.

## Cuba.

The embargo at Havana on the telegraphic news  
reports has been removed by direction of the Cap-  
tain General. Despatches state that Jordan's com-  
mand has been driven to the mountains and that  
the Manzanillo, Bayamo and Jiguani districts are  
completely under Spanish control. Letters re-  
ceived in Washington, however, say that the  
Spaniards were completely whipped by Jordan's  
command near Holguin and lost 170 killed and  
about 700 wounded or deserted. Many slaves  
are joining the Cubans. General Quesada is about  
to attack Nuevitas, and a fleet of transports is  
assembling in front of the town to remove the Spanish  
garrison.

## Miscellaneous.

Diplomatic correspondence between Prince Kunz,  
of China, and Minister J. Ross Browne, relative to  
the ill treatment of coolies in Peru, has been re-  
ceived at the State Department in Washington.  
Minister Browne enclosed to the Prince a petition  
of the coolies, setting forth their sad condition and  
the horrible treatment they were subjected to, which  
had been sent to him by General Hovey, the United  
States Minister at Lima. Prince Kunz replied by  
asking that Minister Hovey investigate the matter  
and assist the coolies until the Emperor was able to  
take direct measures. He proposes to instruct Mr.  
Burlingame and the other Chinese Ambassadors in  
the matter.Generals Meade, Howard, Shaler, Barlow, Slocum,  
Geary and probably Generals Wright, Hancock,  
Sykes and Schurz will be present at the reunion  
of officers at Gettysburg on the 23d inst., and also  
General Heth and a few minor officers of the Con-  
federate lines who took part in the memorable battle.A postal convention has been arranged with Swit-  
zerland by which money can be transmitted between  
the United States and that country by means of the  
postal money system now in use here.The propeller M. V. Schuyler was burned at Albany  
yesterday. She was under way at the time and the  
passengers and crew had to leap overboard, making  
narrow escapes with their lives.It is said that several diplomats in Washington  
who lived last winter have disappeared and re-  
cently leaving heavy bills unpaid. One representative  
had his bills paid afterwards by his government,  
which would not allow itself to be compromised by  
his debts.Mark Twain has bought an interest in the Buffalo  
Express and will go on its editorial staff.

## The City.

General William J. Nagle, one of the Fenians re-  
leased some time ago from an English prison, was  
killed yesterday by a fall from a window of his resi-  
dence, 30 Madison street.Choy-Chew and Sing-Man, the Chinese merchants,  
killed Mr. Leland, a country place at New Rochelle  
yesterday. They will go to Long Branch to-day and  
remain there for some time.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Sefior Roberts, Spanish Minister, and Sefior Valles,  
Secretary of Legation, and L. Smith, of the United  
States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.Colonel E. S. Jameson, Colonel J. C. Woodlands,  
Major J. H. Deal and Judge McLane, of Texas; Rev.  
J. S. Markland, of Rhode Island; Colonel H. Bacon,of San Francisco; Judge A. Kirkland, of Cleveland;  
and Colonel J. R. Brainerd, of Springfield, are at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, of the United States  
Army, and Colonel Dixon and Langdon, of England,  
are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Prominent Departures.  
Count Ferverny and Ch. Berninger, for West Point;  
Colonel Stewart, for Buffalo; Colonel E. Whiteman,  
for Troy; Judge S. Wood, for Canada; General D.  
Livermore, for Boston, and Major A. Deane, for  
Saratoga.The Aspirants to the Throne of Spain—  
Prince Napoleon's Prospects.Spain wants a king. The government of  
Prinz and Serrano has been tried and found  
wanting. The unhappy condition of the coun-  
try calls for the discontinuance of an adminis-  
tration which, inaugurated under the most propi-  
tious circumstances, has so long and signally  
failed in proving itself adequate to the exigen-  
cies of the situation or capable of developing  
the essential elements of order and good gov-  
ernment. The Captain General of Madrid  
spoke not unwisely or prematurely in declaring  
that, inasmuch as anarchy and disorder were  
everywhere prevalent, inasmuch as the con-  
stitution had proclaimed monarchy, the choice  
of a king was alike indispensable and impera-  
tive. Such is the now accepted alternative,  
and such the very important business to come  
before the Cortes in October. There will be no  
lack of candidates, and in the abundance of ma-  
terial presented for the manufacture of royalty,  
and the conflicting ideas and interests repre-  
sented by the architects of State who are to  
fashion the future incumbent of the throne of  
Spain, we may expect much perplexity and no  
little diplomatic wrangling ere an election will  
have determined upon a model calculated to  
meet the wishes of the nation.In the time intervening between the assem-  
bling of the Cortes Spain goes on increasing  
in troubles, harassed by feuds and dissensions  
at home and misfortunes abroad. While it may  
be taken for granted that nothing short of  
strong government and a monarch will give  
even a temporary quietus to the internal com-  
motions of Spain, it is difficult to surmise into  
whose hands, invested with regal power, the  
sceptre wrested from Isabella will fall. We  
have no assurance as to who shall be the com-  
ing man, yet it is not improbable that approach-  
ing events will settle this question, and de-  
termine beyond peradventure the popular claimant  
whose election will be forced upon the Cortes  
as a matter of public necessity. The claims  
and merits of the aspirants will be thoroughly  
canvassed by their respective friends before the  
meeting of the Cortes. It is our purpose  
to speak of the prospects of some of the  
several candidates.The rehabilitation of Isabella is next to im-  
possible, since it is not desired by any consid-  
erable number of the people of Spain and would  
be discountenanced by neighboring Powers. The  
Prince of Asturias stands a much better  
chance; and, if his election with Serrano as  
regent would be acceptable to Napoleon, as  
reported some weeks ago, his claims will be  
strongly pressed by the friends of dynastic suc-  
cession, a considerable number of the clerical  
party and the late adherents of Isabella's gov-  
ernment. Unless, however, we mistake the  
progressive tendencies of the Spanish nation  
anything promising a continuance of the old  
regime will not meet with favor or support at  
the hands of the Cortes. The many griev-  
ances entailed by the government of the  
ex-Queen will not readily be forgotten, and  
there is every reason to believe that Isabella  
and her family are doomed to private life, if  
not perpetual banishment.Don Carlos, the active aspirant militant to  
the Spanish throne, is pressing his claim with  
a zeal and obstinacy worthy of a better cause.  
His prospects, though gloomy enough, are  
more flattering now than at any previous time  
since the commencement of the insurrection.  
The government has done much to give vitality  
to a cause which promised at the outset to be  
a mere bagatelle. Injudicious legislation, the  
revival of the obnoxious martial law of April,  
1821, the stricture imposed on the clergy and  
other oppressive measures have swollen the  
ranks of the Carlists until uprisings and battles  
are of frequent occurrence, and the utmost  
vigilance of the government is exercised to  
prevent the movement assuming the propor-  
tions of a formidable revolution. The priests,  
as in the former Carlist war and subse-  
quent revolts, are the most active agents in  
propagating the insurrectionary movement.  
They are encouraged by the partisans of Isabella,  
who are glad to embrace any opportunity  
to embarrass the government of Prim. The  
republicans, on the other hand, co-operate  
with the administration against Don Carlos.  
That Don Carlos is not desired by the  
people of Spain at this time we have no  
question; yet time has worked many changes  
in governments under revolution, and time  
and a few victories may strengthen the Carlist  
movement until it becomes powerful and popu-  
lar. Louis Napoleon was less favored in his  
attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne, yet he  
persisted until welcomed by seven millions of  
voters and crowned Emperor of the same  
people who received him at the outset as a  
criminal and an adventurer.It is reported that Prim intends offering the  
Spanish crown to King Luis of Portugal, in  
which event the two countries would be gov-  
erned in a manner similar to Austria and Hun-  
gary, the king dividing his residence between  
Madrid and Lisbon. This may or may not be  
true; but it is to be presumed that neither Prim  
nor Serrano would take such a step without  
consulting the Cortes, and it is hardly probable  
that the latter would vote the humiliation of  
the Spanish people by choosing a ruler from a  
third or fourth rate power. Portugal has quite  
enough to do to take care of its own govern-  
ment, without shouldering the burden and  
troubles of its peninsular neighbor. The  
fusion of Spain and Portugal under the "Iberian  
Republic" appears more plausible than the  
union of the two under one King, and that  
King Dom Luis of Portugal.Prince Alfred of England has been men-  
tioned as a candidate for royalty in Spain. But,  
independent of the powerful opposition France  
would likely make to the nomination and elec-  
tion of a British prince, public sentiment in  
Spain would scarcely entertain the idea of such  
an arrangement, even were it accompanied  
with all the persuasive inducements of prom-  
ised aid and comfort from Great Britain.  
The next, and really the most plausible candi-  
date we have to consider, is Prince Napoleon of  
France. Although little has been said respecting  
the cousin of the Emperor as candidate for thethrone of Spain, it is just possible that the man  
at the Tuilleries has been debating the subject  
in his own mind, and may be watching an op-  
portunity for another coup d'etat, which would  
serve as a remedial agent in diverting the at-  
tention of his people from home grievances,  
tend to restore the prestige of the Napoleonic  
dynasty, and afford France a valuable ally in  
case of need. It has been whispered that both  
Prim and Olozaga would support this candi-  
dature if made under the auspices of Napoleon.  
General Prim is now in Paris, more likely  
hunting a king in the person of a Bonaparte  
than a Bourbon.Apart from the advantages which Spain would  
realize in having the support of France with a  
Bonaparte on the throne the people, in view of  
the disordered condition of the country, and  
the gloomy prospects ahead, might be induced  
to accept with good grace an arrangement  
which is certainly preferable to a con-  
tinuance of misfortune under either the re-  
gency, Don Carlos, Prince of Asturias or  
Montpensier, and may, perhaps, prove the  
very best that could have been effected.  
Prince Napoleon is a man of considerable  
ability, and large and liberal views. Indeed,  
he has been considered somewhat of an ex-  
tremist in liberal ideas in France. He is a  
good Catholic and would unite the clerical  
party in his support. Backed by the Emperor  
of the French, and endorsed by Prim and Olo-  
zaga, his administration would surely give  
promise of a healthier and better state of gov-  
ernment than Spain has realized for many years.  
At all events, French policy will be dominant  
in Spain, and its future government will no  
doubt be modelled under the inspiration of  
Napoleon. The growing popularity of Prussia  
and the influence of Russia and Great Britain  
on the Peninsula will be checked when the  
Emperor sees fit to make a move in that  
direction. The first Napoleon, in his con-  
quests of war, provided sceptres for his family.  
He made his brother Louis King of Holland,  
his son King of Rome, and his brother  
Joseph first King of Naples, and then King of  
Spain. May it not have occurred to Napoleon  
III. that he should also make provision for his  
family, and what better could be offered than  
the Spanish throne for his imperial cousin?  
If Prince Napoleon should be put forward  
under the sanction and support of the Emperor  
it is to be hoped that the independence of Cuba  
will have been recognized, and its annexation  
provided for by our government, before Span-  
ish and French troops, under the direction of  
a master mind, shall be sent to compel the  
submission of the "ever-faithful" Isle.The Coal Monopolists and the Baltimore  
and Ohio Railroad.The people, suffering from the high price of  
coal imposed upon them by an infamous com-  
bination of railroad and other monopolists, will  
read with satisfaction the letter of our Wash-  
ington correspondent, published to-day, which  
shows that one great railroad company at least  
refuses to join this conspiracy against the  
public. Mr. Garrett, the President of the  
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has had the  
good sense and public spirit to let out the se-  
cret of the monopolists and to oppose their  
schemes for taxing the people. In his report  
of the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-  
road Company he tells us that the "coal car-  
rying interests of Pennsylvania have urgently  
pressed his company to advance materially its  
tariff rates." It was "urged that an advance  
of one dollar a ton, which would make a differ-  
ence in the net receipts of the company of  
\$150,000 a month, the great demand for coal  
would still cause the full capacity of the company  
to be used." To gain one million eight hun-  
dred thousand dollars a year was a great  
temptation offered by the monopolists to  
join their infamous combination. But Mr.  
Garrett, looking to the interests of the public,  
and, as we believe, to the interests of his com-  
pany in the end, refused to join the mono-  
polists. The comparison he makes between the  
rates charged by other railroad companies and  
his own shows still more his liberal conduct  
and large views in the management of the Bal-  
timore and Ohio road. We call the attention  
of our readers to his statement of the facts. It  
is gratifying to see, too, that the business of this  
company is increasing very much. For the  
ten months ending the 31st ult. it had car-  
ried 1,088,304 tons of coal to market, which  
was nearly double the amount of the preceding  
ten months. We hope the Baltimore and Ohio  
Railroad will quadruple or more this amount  
in future, and thus check the rapacious mono-  
polists of the Pennsylvania railroad companies.  
The Pennsylvanians are the most unscrupulous  
of monopolists, and are continually assailing  
Congress to tax the people of the whole coun-  
try for their special benefit. It is understood  
that they are now preparing to have a most  
formidable lobby at Washington the coming  
winter for this purpose. We hope Congress  
will have the good sense to spurn these men  
and to repeal at once the duty on coal. This  
is an article of prime necessity—as much so as  
the bread we eat—and to tax it for the benefit  
of a few Pennsylvanians is a monstrous in-  
justice to all the rest of the community.DENT ON MISSISSIPPI.—Dent is called  
Grant's brother-in-law; but the truth is that,  
so far as politics go, it is Grant that is the  
brother-in-law. Dent is the true man, and  
certainly understands the position of parties  
in Mississippi and the needs of the crisis much  
better than his relative, the President. His  
letter to Grant puts the President's support  
of the extreme radicals in a clear light as a  
mischievous step. His classification of the  
present political elements in the State indi-  
cates that the people there are rallied not  
against those who fought for the Union, nor  
against men of Northern birth nor against re-  
publicans, but solely against men who urge  
a proscription policy in reconstruction, and it  
ought to be considered a great error that  
Grant has taken the Wendell Phillips side in  
this difference.CABBY'S PLAN.—It is evident now how it is  
intended to defeat the popular will in Virginia,  
and to declare on the part of the adminis-  
tration that it will not accept the only recon-  
struction that is possible. All members of the  
Legislature are to be brought up to a sort of  
legal five-barred gate in the shape of the iron-  
clad oath, and if there are any who cannot  
jump it, or will not try, then the candidate  
who received the next greatest vote is to have  
the seat. This is the patent plan to make the  
minority victorious, the minority being always  
radical.Gold for California—Selling Coals to  
Newcastle.California supposes that she is a little better  
than other States and that the money which  
does very well for them is not good enough for  
her; so she plumes herself upon her coin cur-  
rency and now wants to borrow from us the  
specie to keep up her pretence. She will be  
richer than we are if we will lend her the money  
to be rich with. It seems there is plenty of  
coin locked up in the United States Sub-Treasury  
in San Francisco; yet coin is to be carried  
from here to that city. Why will not the gov-  
ernment accommodate the San Francisco mer-  
chants? No doubt the attitude of the people  
of the rich Pacific State in regard to gold and  
the currency is more or less in hostility to the  
national finances, and the government ought  
not to be required to go out of its way to keep  
alive an element of disaffection; but we hope  
the government will not insist upon this course  
with a view to compelling the Californians to  
take their little share of the national burden in  
the matter of paper money, for the result  
would be not the reduction of the Californians,  
but a return in a small degree to the financial  
system of the ages that preceded the invention  
of "exchange."

## Give the Knickerbockers a Chance.

The politicians all over the country are con-  
tinually throwing out baits to catch the votes  
of the various class interests that are ready to  
be caught, as boys are taught pigeons are, by  
throwing salt on their tails. At one time the  
wirepullers are at work to catch, as it is  
called, the Irish vote, at another the German  
vote, then the nigger vote, the labor vote, the  
temperance vote, the Woman's Rights vote,  
and pretty soon we shall have traps laid to  
catch the Chinese or coolie vote. In this city,  
especially, all sorts of schemes are resorted to  
by politicians to obtain the foreign vote. The  
Irish vote is set down as democratic, flat-  
footed. The struggle just at present is for the  
German vote; but the republicans have be-  
haved so shabbily in regard to the Excluse law  
that their prospect of obtaining even a moiety  
of that vote is very slim. Now, in the midst  
of all these traps and baits for the Irish vote,  
the German vote, the nigger vote, the coolie  
vote, and so on, why don't some one put in a bid  
for the Knickerbocker vote—the vote of the old  
residents of the city, whose influence and  
interests are rarely thought of when the po-  
litical slates are being made up? We believe  
that our old Knickerbocker families have  
rights which all parties should feel bound to  
respect, not in the sense of native American  
or Know Nothingism and all such exploded  
nonsense of hygone times, but in a spirit of  
right and justice. If the omnipotent demo-  
cratic party in this city would infuse a little  
of the old Knickerbocker sturdiness into its coun-  
cils and have an eye to the Knickerbocker in  
person in the distribution of the spoils it would  
not only augment its political strength as a  
party, but considerably enhance its popularity  
among all classes of respectable citizens as  
the ruling dynasty in the metropolis. Give  
the Knickerbockers a chance. What is bid for  
the Knickerbocker vote?

## Fall Them Down.

That insufferable and inodorous nuisance the  
fish market at Fulton ferry was happily pulled  
down on Saturday, leaving not a rotten timber  
standing. For years it has stood there,  
crumbling away in filth and wretchedness,  
tainting all the air and spoiling one's *gout* for  
piscatorial diet. For the blessing of its re-  
moval we are not indebted to the public autho-  
rities. It was the occupants of the market  
themselves, who offered to suspend their busi-  
ness altogether, in that locality at least, if a  
new structure were put up. Now let the dealers  
in the meat and vegetable market across the way  
follow this example; for it is nearly if not quite  
as great a disgrace to that portion of the city  
as the defunct fish market. It obstructs the  
highway on South street, Beekman and Fulton  
streets, by all its outlying sheds and stalls, to  
such an extent that people have the utmost  
difficulty in finding passage way, especially upon  
the arrival of a ferryboat, while the old patch-  
work itself, which can hardly be called a build-  
ing, is offensive to the sight and smell. Let  
it be pulled down by all means. A decent  
structure could be erected there in six months.  
If the Washington market dealers would take  
a similar step to that of the Fulton ferry fish-  
mongers it would be no harm to the west  
side of the city.CITY TELEGRAPHS.—We understand that a  
city telegraph company is in course of forma-  
tion in this city. Every one must admit the  
need of some such improved means of inter-  
communication—something that will supply a  
want long felt. The new company engages to  
transmit messages of twenty words to any part  
of the city for ten cents, guaranteeing that the  
message will be delivered to the party ad-  
dressed within fifteen minutes. If the com-  
pany will carry out this last promise, that of  
prompt delivery within the time specified, the  
public will never grudge the ten cents de-  
manded. Let the company keep to this pro-  
gramme, and we can foresee no limit to the  
amount of business that will pour in upon it.  
City letter carriers will have lighter  
bags, and consequently deliver the country  
letters at an earlier hour, and the despatch  
companies may probably think of transferring  
some of their capital to something more prom-  
ising. When we shall have seen the city  
girdled with these telegraph wires and the  
long-promised cheap cabs plying in our streets  
we shall not need to fear comparison with any  
city on this Continent or in Europe.A NICE PARTY FOR LOBBY WORK.—The  
radicals in South Carolina are in a delectable  
state. It is not long since there was a regular  
"plug muss" for the spoils of the Custom  
House, and it now appears from a controver-  
sary growing out of some misunderstanding  
between the leaders of the party that one of  
them—a Congressman at that—is publicly pro-  
nounced a thief, embezzler, forger and mur-  
derer. That style of character is just suited  
for choice lobby work in Washington.ON SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.—Grant believes  
that the Southern leopard will not change his  
spots; that it is "impossible for mature men to  
accept sincerely and so suddenly views and  
opinions which they resisted at such cost."  
Grant the President takes quite a different  
view of the Southern mind from that taken  
by the General Grant who immediately  
after the war was so sanguine that Southern  
men were ready to accept the situation.

## The Administration Divided.

At length there is a very serious difficulty in  
the Cabinet; that is to say in the administration;  
that is to say in the country; that is to say in  
the world. For what is there that touches the  
interest of this nation but touches the interest  
of the human race, more or less, from Lapland  
to Peru, by way of the cable that is to be to  
the Amoor river and across the South  
Pacific, not excepting the Chinese, who are  
only counted out from humanity by the great  
ethnologist of Ireland and California, which  
his name is Eugene Casserly? This momentous  
difference begins with Dent. Dent is the cause  
of war. We mean, of course, one of the Dents.  
General Grant is against Dent—clearly, un-  
mistakably; for is not Dent mounted for the  
Mississippi races on that conservative demo-  
cratic-republican-recon-struction nag that has  
just proved his powers in Virginia and Tennes-  
see, and does not Grant see his money on the  
radical animal? Here let us drop the  
passing tear of a philosophic sorrow over the  
errors of great men, and lament the tendency  
with which the gods sometimes afflict them to  
defer doing the right thing until it has become  
the wrong one, and doing it then. For these  
many months have all the snarlors of the less  
rational press been snapping at Grant to throw  
overboard from his political ship those Jonahs,  
his brothers-in-law. He would not do it.  
Finally one of his brothers-in-law turns up in  
a place where people would rather like to see a  
man left alone, and Grant rushes forward to  
hustle him out.But we rejoice to say that Dent can stand  
it. He can stand the opposition of one part  
of this administration quite as well, perhaps, as  
the successful man in Tennessee stood the  
opposition of another part; for the adminis-  
tration seems to have a happy faculty for patting  
its foot down in bad places, and experience  
well nigh justifies the observation that if it  
comes out with particular emphasis against a  
man he is pretty sure to win. We are not cer-  
tain, however, that this will apply to Dent,  
since in his case the administration, as we have  
said, is troubled with division of sentiment.  
While Grant is against Dent a more important  
personage is in his favor. This is Mrs.  
General Grant. Mrs. Grant was elected to  
the Presidency by a rather larger figure  
than her husband can claim, for she is not the  
better half of that unit known to the law as  
Ulysses S. Grant? Grant and his wife, of  
course, are one so far as the law can see, and  
thus perforce the wife partakes of the hus-  
band's condition. She, from merely being  
his wife, is as much President as he is, and  
from being the better half in this Presidential  
unity she is entitled to claim a rather larger  
proportion of the general vote. Thus the  
weight of division by political reasoning, and  
we have no doubt by avoidpouls also, is in  
Dent's favor.Dent is General Grant's brother-in-law; he  
is Mrs. General Grant's brother. People have  
wondered at Grant's support of his many  
brothers-in-law, and we have wondered at it  
too; and it seems to us that the hostility with  
which the President now regards a man bear-  
ing that relation is much nearer the correct  
attitude of nature. War between brothers-in-  
law is what has been ever since man was first  
afflicted with a brother-in-law, and what will  
be forever where man is at full liberty to as-  
sert his nature, unless he is a man exception-  
ally disposed to "have peace." Grant's good  
disposition towards these gentlemen in the past  
is therefore either an evidence that he is a man  
of unusual amiability or that he has not had  
his own way. Now we know that he is not an  
amiable man, but a regular fighter, and Mrs.  
Grant long ago told us that he was very obsti-  
nate. He has, therefore, been under the influ-  
ence of a will other than his own, and we  
leave Sorosis to guess whose will it was. (We  
nominate Mrs. Grant for an honorary mem-  
bership in Sorosis.) Now the world must  
have a great respect for the tact and diplomatic  
genius that have enabled this estimable lady to  
keep her hero down in this quiet way until the  
present time, hardly making herself known  
save in results. But what is the dreadful  
stimulus that has induced Grant to violently  
assert his own will at last? We fear that this  
portends a general rupture—a breaking up in  
the whole harmonious machinery of the gov-  
ernment that may compel a grieving country  
to part with Fish and Hoar and Robeson *et al.*

## A Chapter of Accidents.

Disasters causing the loss of life—it may be  
observed of late—come not "single spies,  
but in battalions." This is particularly notice-  
able in the news of yesterday from various  
parts of the country. We had hardly got over  
the shock of the news of Mr. Grinnell's death  
at the Isle of Wight, which was received by  
cable telegraph, when we hear of a succession  
of accidents occurring all within the space of  
one day. First comes a most extraordinary  
railroad calamity on the Susquehanna and  
Schuylkill road, where a locomotive comes into  
collision with a fallen rock weighing fifteen  
hundred pounds, jumps over two stone walls  
fifteen feet high, like a stepple chaser; runs  
along a country road, plunges into a canal,  
and kills the engineer and fireman. Next is  
the explosion of the steamer Cumberland on  
the Ohio river, by which eighteen or twenty  
people were hurled out of existence. Then  
there is the sinking of a steamer near Atchison,  
Kansas, reported from St. Louis; and, from  
the same quarter, the utter demolition of a  
gentleman's residence near Waterville by a  
stroke of lightning, which threw three ladies  
clear out upon the porch, insensible. Farther  
north, near the Falls of St. Anthony, in Min-  
nesota, a bridge was swept away and two or  
three men instantly carried over the falls. One  
would think that this was a sufficient record of  
accidents for twenty-four hours, but that time  
had hardly expired when a calamity of a very  
sad nature occurs in Madison street, in this  
city, namely, the death of Brevet Brigadier  
General W. J. Nagle, of Fenian reputation, by  
a fall from the window of his residence. Thus  
it is that serious accidents, like great fires and  
great crimes, generally come in battalions.AN EXCELLENT POINT WELL MADE.—His  
Majesty the Emperor of France is present in  
the camp at Chalons, and there are military  
fetes. Meanwhile a Marshal of France dies,  
and his Majesty is so overcome with the afflic-  
tion that he retires from public view. The  
army appreciates his sympathy with a soldier.  
IF AN ABATTOIR at Communipaw has to be  
abated as a nuisance where shall the busi-  
ness of slaughtering cattle be done?

## The Churches.

The reverend clergy are returning to their  
pulpits from the seaside. They come like  
giants refreshed with water, or perhaps with  
water and wine, and, consequently, vigorous  
and inspired towards a renewal of the "good  
fight" against the arch enemy of the souls of  
men, who is ever active, always persevering,  
and never permits his ardor to "cool off." As  
the pastors would be vastly out of place with-  
out their flocks, the members of the different  
congregations are also wending their  
way homeward, in order to assume  
their proper places in church, either  
on the stool of repentance or the  
comfortable cushion of approved perfection,  
just as church discipline may direct or self-justi-  
fication dictate. Our reports of the services  
and sermons which were delivered and ob-  
served yesterday are more lengthy and intru-  
sive than they have been of late, owing to this  
pious aggregation and brotherly reunion. They  
are also very consoling. The Methodist camp  
meeting continues, as will be seen, in full blast,  
preparing people for future "glory" every  
hour. Bishop Laughlin dedicated a new  
Catholic church at Hunter's Point, while the  
Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the same communion,  
delivered an able and erudite sermon in the  
Cathedral of Buffalo. The Harlem Universalist  
Mission was attended to, and the time-honored  
and venerable walls of the Old Dutch church,  
corner of Fulton and William streets, in this  
city, was again made resolute with the voice  
and chant of prayer. The work was hopeful  
at all points.

## Turkey and Egypt.

We learn by telegram that the Sultan has  
written to the Khedive of Egypt, stating in  
full all his grievances, referring in particular  
to the Cretan revolt of last year, the journey  
through Europe and the oppressive adminis-  
tration of Egypt, and concluding by intimating  
that he will insist strictly on the terms of the  
firman of 1841. Here we have matter enough  
for an Eastern war, and possibly European  
complications, should the Sultan persist in de-  
manding adherence to the stipulations of 1841  
and the Viceroy prove refractory.The Sublime Porte is evidently not satisfied  
with Ismail Pacha. From his conduct in the  
Cretan case it suspected him not only of a  
disposition to cast off his allegiance, but  
of intriguing for that purpose with the Czar  
of Russia, whose views on the "sick man"  
future prospects are well known. We learn by  
telegram that the *Gazette* of St. Petersburg  
has just denied that part of the charge implic-  
ating the Russian government; but as the  
Sultan professes to hold what is all but conclu-  
sive proof thereof he is little likely to alter  
or modify his opinions. We owe it to no pacific  
disposition on his part, but to the interference  
of the other European Powers, that hostilities  
have not actually taken place between the  
Turkish and Egyptian troops. France is  
fortunately anxious for peace until the trade of  
the Suez Canal has been established, and Eng-  
land, Austria and Prussia are not prepared for  
a war which might possibly lead to a disruption  
of the whole Turkish empire. Complete  
independence is the end the Viceroy of Egypt  
aims at, even more than the cessation of a tri-  
bute which amounts to over three millions of